

National Republican.

A. M. CLAFF, EDITOR.

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Mr. N. B. FUGITT is Agent for the receipt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper, as well as for the Collection of Accounts. Mr. D. H. McCLELLAND is also authorized to collect Advertisements.

All communications designed for publication should be brief, plain, and only upon one side of the paper. Communications accompanied by the name of the author are not published, and will not be returned. The contents of our columns during the session of Congress will be published in the National Republican.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877.

Holiday Printing.

This office has an extensive Job Printing Establishment, at which all kinds of holiday job printing can be executed in the very best style, on short notice, and on the most favorable terms. Give it a trial.

THE Post has not called the editor of this paper a pet name for a day or two. Has our contemporary exhausted its sweetest?

THE Cumberland (Md.) Allegan and Times says: "The Washington Republican, though bitterly partisan in its politics and a strong CORKLING paper, is one of the most interesting on our exchange table. There is an immense improvement since it changed hands."

A PROMINENT Republican Congressman writes to the editor of the Cleveland Herald: "The President is, I fear, increasing the antagonism between himself and his party every day. I have never seen a time when the financial and political situation looked so blue as now. Still, light may come to us from the misbehavior of the Democrats."

About Investigations.

In the absence of a subject of more importance, the Democratic press is talking glibly about what it calls the refusal of the Republicans of the House of Representatives to permit investigations to be made. If the people read nothing but Democratic papers they would probably be convinced that the Democrats had made one of the most inviting propositions in the world, and that the Republicans had resisted it out of pure "conscience," and with malice aforethought, and that they had been instigated thereto by Old Nick himself. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN repeats what it has often said before, that the Republican minority in the House of Representatives does not shrink from any fair and legitimate investigation of a given subject. It indignantly refuses to plead guilty by implication. But what was the resolution reported by Mr. WOOD, from the Committee of Ways and Means? Did it allege a single act of omission or of commission that should have been a legitimate subject of inquiry? Did it specify any point to which an inquiry should tend? No! Not at all! We defy any Democratic paper to point out one. It did not have even the customary preamble alleging that such and such a state of facts existed. But it went headforemost into the drag-net business, and, without a preliminary allegation, directed sixteen of the standing committees of the House to make a general and sweeping inquiry into anything and everything that the whim of a member might suggest. They were not even limited as to time, but each committee was authorized to cover such period of time in the past as it might deem necessary.

We dare to say that a parallel to such a proposition cannot be found in any civilized legislative body. Where was it to begin and where was it to stop? And who will attempt to figure out the amount of money that resolution would have cost the Government?

The Republicans resisted it because there was no justification for it; because they were not amenable to such criticism, and because its drag-net character was too apparent. The experience of the Forty-fourth Congress had demonstrated that there was no use for this. In that Congress, as all the world knows, the Democrats had unlimited power and authority to investigate. Committees obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and there were so many of them at work that when a quorum was necessary, or an important vote was to be taken, the pages were hurried all over the Capitol building to bring in the members.

Officials, high and low, were summoned from their desks; books and papers were hauled from the Departments to the Capitol; bank accounts, public and private, were pried into; the purely private business of individuals was exposed in the committee-room; and what was the result? One man was persuaded, for domestic reasons, to resign his office. That was all. After all their inquisitorial prying, and after all their expenditure of thousands and thousands of dollars, one man was found against whom appearances were such as to make him prefer to resign rather than that he and his family should run the gauntlet of the partisan mud-slinging that was menaced. When the facts were presented, was there a single Republican who attempted to shield that man? No; but there was an extraordinary unanimity in voting articles of impeachment. And when the case came to a trial, Republican managers on the part of the House made the very strongest speeches against the officer.

With what sort of fairness did this multitude of committees conduct the investigation? In nearly every case with closed doors, until an outraged public sentiment compelled some of them to open them. In the majority of cases they struck in the dark. They groped about blindly for some peg upon which to hang a charge. While they groped the doors were kept closed until they found what they thought to be a peg, and then if there was enough, as they thought, to create a scandal, enough to give a Democratic newspaper an excuse for an attack upon a Republican official or a Republican administration the doors were

opened, and not till then. If, on the other hand, no cause of action could be found, or if the testimony was such as to exonerate an official from all blame, the Democratic majority on the committees always insisted that the public interests demanded that the proceedings should be kept secret.

With the recollection of these facts in the past, is it to be at all wondered that Republicans now oppose a proposition for a revival of such proceedings? If there are definite charges let them be made and investigated thoroughly; but there should be no more striking at random and in the dark; no more star-chamber inquisitorial proceedings.

Reviewing the Account.

The Republican party does not require of President HAYES that he shall make a per-secution of the least important of all the principles he has enunciated in his letter of acceptance or in his inaugural address, to secure its favor and hearty approbation. It is not a hard or unjust task-master. It makes no new and severe terms with him as its servant. It does not desire to reap where it has not sown, or to gather where it has not sown; but it does claim that, having been elected by the Republican party "through much tribulation," upon the platform of principles which it had adopted as the guide of its counsel, and in accordance with the traditions and usages that have been respected by each Republican President who has preceded him, President HAYES is in honor bound to adhere to those principles, traditions, and usages so long as he holds a position through the pure agency of Republican suffrage. The Republican party asks this much and nothing more, and it will not be content with anything less.

If President HAYES is not willing to square the measures and policies of his administration by the principles and usages of the party which elected him, the least that he can do in honor is to frankly make that declaration to the world, so that Republicans may not labor under the delusion that they have a Republican President, while history is rapidly unrolling the fact that they have something else. It is not in accordance with Republican principles or usages for him to honor a man in his Cabinet who reviles Republican principles and despises the Republican organization; who fills a niche in the history of the late war on the side of the rebellion; who declares that he is now, and has been during a somewhat protracted political career, a Democrat, and nothing else. It is not a Republican measure to desert the Republican party in the hour of its peril and surrender to the tender mercies of the Bourbon Democracy without as much as a feeling of sympathy or a word of commiseration for those Southern Republicans in three States where his calling and election was made sure, and without whose votes he never could have entered the White House, except as a visitor.

It is not in accordance with the doctrines of the Republican faith for the President to turn his back upon the colored citizens of the Southern States and leave them defenseless against the prejudices and hates of their former masters, and without any guarantee that their rights of citizenship will be preserved from violation, unless they shall consent to exercise their suffrage under the dictation of their oppressors; and yet this is precisely the condition in which the President has left the colored citizen of the South by the logic of his so-called Southern policy.

This sad and disastrous mistake might have been overlooked and forgiven but for the fact that it has been coupled with a variety of circumstances so much at variance with the popular idea of Republicanism and Republican duty and consistency, that the whole budget in its present shape is a little too much for the respect and enduring patience of the average Republican throughout the country. Yet, in the midst of all this diverse and adverse influence, which holds possession of the White House by the grace and favor of Republican suffrage, rendered under the Republican flag, and for the Republican cause, there is a strong desire on the part of every true Republican that the President shall be saved from himself and the inevitable consequences to the country and his party, if he persists in his present hybrid course.

The civil-service policy that has been prepared by some unskillful and unwise, if not wantonly mischievous hand, for Presidential adoption and use, is among the gravest blunders of this nine months' Administration. It has brought alienation, distrust, and ill-feeling within the party lines, without a solitary compensating benefit. It has served the purposes of proscription without bringing reform to the service. Changes have been made under it to answer personal spite on the part of some Cabinet minister or other subordinate, but never to our knowledge for properly established cause, and seldom without exchanging experience and ability for qualifications of an inferior grade. This is the practical effect of civil service as it has been demonstrated thus far in the removals and new appointments that have occurred. This, however, after all, is of far less consequence to the general welfare of the country than that feature of civil service reform which virtually closed all advisory relations between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. President HAYES is the first Republican President who has declined to be consulted and advised with by Republican Senators and Representatives from the different sections of the country in regard to official changes in their respective States. In the adoption of this line of policy he has virtually assumed that he knows all that is necessary to be known on that subject, without reference to those who, by local familiarity with the qualifications of candidates, have heretofore been regarded as having the means of superior knowledge.

The natural effect of such a system of civil-service reform has been to throw the Executive and the representatives of the people apart, and produce a state of feeling exceedingly unprofitable to a wise and judicious conduct of the affairs of Government, so far as the distribution of patronage is concerned. If the President fancies himself adequate to conduct his administration without a party at his back, then his course has been perfectly consistent with that idea. But it would seem that common sense should have taught the President that he could not retain the confidence and assistance of the people and their representatives in the legislative branch under a policy that

practically held them at arm's length and their wishes and views in disregard, if not in derision. And so far as the great mass of the Republican party is concerned, East, West, North, and South, if there is any vitality left there to feel, it cannot and will not give its confidence and support to any such policy. This feeling of regret and distrust is rapidly increasing and becoming more outspoken, and is likely to ripen into an alienation and rupture, which will place the President and the party which elected him under irreconcilable variance.

Unfortunately for the President's attitude toward Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress on the question of appointments, he has not been consistent with his professions, for while he has ostracized those of his own party, he has not accepted; but the impression is that he has sought the counsel and advice of certain Democratic Senators and Representatives on this question, and has made selections for position from their side to the exclusion of good Republicans who were equally, if not better qualified to discharge the duties of the positions. The great majority of the Republican party regard such a policy as a betrayal of Republican faith, and cannot keep step to any such music.

When Congress adjourned the President and the Republican party were not in harmony. He has not secured either the respect or the confidence of the Republican masses by preferring his avowed political enemies to his friends in making up his jewels. The breach of friendship is inevitable unless he promptly takes the helm of state out of the hands of some of his ministers and brings the ship speedily into Republican waters, with less Democratic and other questionable political deck-load than she is now carrying. It is for the President to decide his own course. The Republican party cannot accommodate itself to all the peculiarities of his administration, for they are neither Republican in principle nor practice. They neither unify, solidify, nor strengthen the party, nor do they afford any promise or hope of longevity. The Republicans, seeing this, will not sustain either the men or the measures of this Administration, when they tend more to build up the Democratic party than their own. This is gospel truth.

The following, which we clip from the Defiance (Ohio) Democrat, is of interest in connection with the frequent cases of hydrophobia which are occurring here and elsewhere:

Two weeks ago we mentioned the fact that Jacob Lamm, of Rushville, Fairfield County, a brother of JOHN D. LAMM, of this place, had been attacked with hydrophobia. We expected at that time to shortly record his death, but, singular to relate, he not only survived, but has entirely recovered. The particulars, which we learn from his brother, are as follows:

Last April Jacob was bitten on the hand by a small dog on the farm. At intervals afterward he noticed nervous writhings of the hand that was bitten. During the summer he had frequent spells of restlessness at night, and it was feared that the fatal disease of hydrophobia had become inoculated in his system. About eight weeks ago the dog that did the biting showed signs of madness and was shot. Finally, several weeks ago, the dread disease appeared on Jacob, and the best of medical skill was summoned to attend him. He passed through all the stages of the disease; had a dread of water, frothed at the mouth, snapped his teeth like a dog, and had such terrible convulsions that it was necessary to tie him to the bed. At times he was lucid, but gradually grew worse and suffered fearfully.

Finally when his sufferings became almost unendurable, and his physicians pronounced his death at hand, they decided for his own sake that they would do him so thoroughly with chloroform that he would remain unconscious until death relieved him of his sufferings. To accomplish this, while he was in bed, the physicians placed a cloth in his mouth, and with a funnel poured into him an ounce and a half of chloroform—enough to do him a dozen ordinary persons. He soon succumbed to the effect, and a few minutes ceased breathing, became livid and was pronounced dead. He remained in this state several minutes, when to the utmost surprise of his family, physicians and friends, he opened his eyes and spoke. From that moment he commenced recovering. The chloroform administered in such a large quantity, in order to make him die easy, was the means of his recovery. He is now perfectly well, and is worthy the thorough study of the medical fraternity.

THE Mexican Times troubles at San Elizario are to be taken with some grains of salt. It is nearly a week since France had a crisis, which makes things monstrous there. Of course we appreciate the Post. Why not? Like ARTHUR WARD's monkey, it's "such an amiable little case."

EVER since BRECHER preached the doctrine of no hell all of the Democrats regard him as their very best friend.

SOUTH CAROLINA has just voted a tax of two mills for the support of free schools. These must be the mills of the gods which slowly.

The only civil-service reform that seeks to prevail to any extent, is the removal of Union soldiers, and appointing ex-rebels in their places.

GENTLEMAN GEORGE PENDLETON seems to have the call at the moment for the Ohio Senate, but white man is mighty uncertain just now—especially in Ohio.

SENATORS and REPRESENTATIVES are busy at home, talking silver and reumption, feeling the pulse of their constituents as to the future, and toiling up their systems with "cold tea" and sticks.

NOW is the time for the Turks to bring out the banner of MAHOMMET from under the bed and scare the Russians back across the beautiful Blue Danube with its sacred folds. It is purely a question of Prophet or loss.

AS THE czarowitz cannot gobble his turkey, Constantinople for Christmas, he is going to eat it in St. Petersburg. And if he could only stay there, how jolly glad old TOOLEBEN and the other fellows would be.

PO! PO! Another friend has risen to rest—this time from the grave—that EDGAR was "a bad man." Somebody is always raving about him ungenerously. Why cannot dead and buried genius be permitted to rest in peace?

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THE President of the American Poplar Life Insurance Company, in New York, has been convicted of lying about returns, etc.; but he will never be punished. It isn't popular to put these scoundrels in the penitentiary, but if it were, the penitentiaries wouldn't hold them.

WE are indebted to the politeness of Maj. B. PERLEY POORE for a copy of the first edition of the "Congressional Directory of the Forty-fifth Congress." The compilation of this work evinces the usual studious care of Maj. POORE in all such matters, and the typography is creditable to the Government Printing Office.

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THERE is very little of honest or intelligent criticism about in the journals of the day. It is nearly all puffery, and that too of the most tasteless, untruthful kind. For example, you scarcely hear of an actor, actress, or vocalist of any prominence who is not commending—on paper—from \$500 to \$700 a night. All both, gammon, trash. Take out a few such as BOOTH, JEFFERSON, BOWEN, among the actors, and there is barely one that realizes more than \$1,000 a week, and happy to do that.

WE print on our first page the facts in the case of the restoration of Dr. DEAPER's name to the Naval Register as an assistant surgeon by Secretary THOMPSON, after it had failed to appear there for thirteen consecutive years. The case is remarkable chiefly for the novelty of the action accorded to it by the Secretary of the Navy. He reopens and reviews the action of a predecessor in contravention of the usages of the Department if he does not infringe the spirit of the law which requires legislation by Congress to relate officers in the service who have been removed from it.

THE letter of the law may have been observed in this instance, declaring the officer never to have been out.

THE REPUBLICAN is not mistaken when it asserts that the records show that the Democrats are in favor of making investigations, the opinion of the Post to the contrary notwithstanding. An examination of the record of resolutions to investigate was offered, but the Republicans objected to them. If the Democrats had had a third vote every committee would now be at work investigating. When Mr. WOOD's resolution was up the Democrats voted solid to pass it every time. Those who watched the proceedings saw not the least evidence of lukewarmness. But perhaps the Post wants to admit in a roundabout way that when the party lash cracks all the Democrats jump. If a Democrat is honestly opposed to an investigation we know of no law that can compel him to vote for one unless it be a law of obedience to party command.

AFTER much public indignation against unsafe boilers and incompetent engineers, and even after the declaration of the wife of the missing engineer that he had informed her that the boilers in the candy factory were unsafe, comes the surprising announcement that the official inspectors have examined the boilers supposed to have exploded and find them intact. With this we have a new hypothesis, that one of the tanks containing material for the manufacture of candy held some explosive matter which, upon detonation, and death with such terrible force. Many of the shells will call to mind a singular explosion which took place at the burning of Crocker's & Wacker's store, in New York, which gave rise to a prolonged discussion of the question, "Will salt-petre explode?" We may now have the discussion over again, the question being, "Will candy explode?" Fortunately the loss of life is likely to prove much less than was at first supposed.

PERSONAL.

EX-MAYOR DUNCAN, of Detroit, is dead.

SPEAKER RANDALL is in Philadelphia.

The British Parliament will meet January 17.

MR. W. W. STORY will return to Rome next week.

MR. D. E. LOOMIS, of this city, is in Louisville, Ky.

DANIEL DREW has come to be a care on his relatives.

Two cases that is all in one piece grows in popularity.

LILY DAVENPORT (Mrs. Frost Thorne), is seriously ill.

"BUFFALO BILL" and his combination are in Cleveland, Ohio.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER is now at his home at Malone, N. Y.

DEAN STANLEY is said to be engaged upon an ecclesiastical novel.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL TYLER is in New York.

COL. MANUEL FRIYRE, Peruvian Minister, is on a visit to New York.

Max's poor wretched horse have to struggle through the winter rounds of society with only three-thousand gloves.

MISS JANE COODINE is showing the public of Springfield, Ohio, how the characters Juliet and Cordelia should be played.

GILMAN DICK, NICHOLAS sacrificed 30,000 men to get into Mexico, and General Paine sacrificed 30,000 men to get out.

REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY WALKER, retired from the United States navy, was robbed of \$1,100 in a New York savings bank.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS will contribute an article to next month's Atlantic Monthly on the Electoral Commission.

MRS. EMMA W. SKELTON, at the Home for Aged Women, at Boston, last Wednesday celebrated her one hundred birthday.

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the 25th for drinking liquor in a saloon on Sunday.

MR. F. C. Bange company has disbanded, on account of his continued and dangerous illness.

DIRECTOR-ATTORNEY H. H. WELLS, is reported to his residence by a disease of the throat.

MISS BERTHA VON HILKE, the female walkist, will appear in Baltimore next week.

MRS. ALBERT HORNELL committed suicide at Fortale, Mo., on Saturday, by drowning in a well.

EX-SENATOR SIMON CAMERON says he told the boys that the extra session would be a "hell of a time."

ACCORDING to a Georgia paper, Gen. Longstreet is about to try to keep a hotel in Augusta, that State.

A KENTUCKIAN has sued a mature Indiana maiden of forty years or more for breach of promise of marriage.

PRESIDENT HAYES and family and Attorney General Devens are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New York City.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR has been chosen president of the State Convention of the Princeton 'Aid Society' that is meeting in Baltimore, Md.

The wives of Brigham Young continue to visit his grave. As soon as the first snow falls on the mound the girls are going to let themselves slide.

Mrs. LOUIS J. JENNINGS, who before her marriage was Miss Madeline Henriques, has presented her husband with seven daughters within eight years.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. DODGE is to be the superintendent of the paper-mill at East Paper Mill, Mass., where the internal-revenue stamp paper is to be made.

GEN. TOM EWING has gone to Ohio. He hopes to return assured of the seat in the Senate after the 4th of March, 1879, now occupied by Stanley Matthews.

MISS FANNY LAYFORD has arrived in New York City from the West, and recovered from the effect of the serious fall that she received on the stage at Detroit, Mich.

SOJOURN TRUTH was asked in Michigan the other day what she thought of Anna Dickinson. "Why," replied the ably, "Anna started out in the spirit and ended in the flesh."

An Edinburgh lady who recently ordered a blacksmith to put gold shoes on the feet of her favorite dog, has been refused. She has been told that money (which is gold) makes the mare go.

A COLORED lawyer who had applied for permission to practice before the Maryland Court of Appeals, has been refused. No negro need apply," seems still to be the order in Maryland.

"TEXAS JACK" and company will give two of their inimitable performances at the Opera House to-day and to-night. Moriacci is the best dancer in the country. Matinee at two o'clock.

ROSS, the Italian actor, gave his recently-married daughter a dowry of \$40,000. The ceremony was performed at Florence, M. Rossi, being the groom. Ristori was one of the guests.

Mrs. BARNETT, alias Callahan, ran off with a married man from Newark, N. J., last week, and when arrested said she was not Mrs. Barnett, but was another husband living when she married him.

LADY CARDIGAN, wife of the Earl and cardinal soldier, who led the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, recently gave a magnificent dinner in London to the survivors. Fifty remains of the "42nd Hundred."

At the request of Senators Booth and Sargent, and the entire Pacific coast delegation, Maj. Ben C. Truman has been appointed the spokesman of the Post-Office Department, with headquarters in San Francisco.

DANIEL PRATT, the great American traveler, asked for a pass at a railroad office on West the other day. "Who are you?" roared the irritated railroad officer.

MR. JAMES S. KEY, of Baltimore, a son of Philip Barton Key, who will be remembered in connection with the Siskels tragedy, has abandoned the law for the stage, and is to appear in connection with Miss Louise M. Pomeroy on the southern circuit.

The memorial to Queen Victoria upon the distress prevailing in the district of Dean Forest has been signed by ten dimes of the Forest, each about thirty years of age; ten mothers, each of whom has ten children; ten widows of ten colliers; ten orphan girls, and ten ladies.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is reported by the press as authority for estimating the silver coin and bullion in the country at less than ten millions. We suppose the Star must have misquoted the Senator, as one hundred millions would be much nearer the correct amount.

SENATOR JOHN J. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, does not recuperate encouragingly. He spent a bad night Thursday and toward morning experienced a chill, followed by extreme nervous prostration, which alarmed his family. Yesterday he was in bed, suffering in the region of the heart and more in the head, accompanied with slight incoherence. Last night he was much easier, and Dr. Baxter and staff felt greatly encouraged to believe that the crisis had passed.

All those who cough are bidden to the community and should be forced to buy to invest 25 cents in Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MARRIED.

MCPHYNDON-OPPUTT—December 18, at the Old House, by Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. WILLIAM MCPHYNDON, of New York, to Miss L. E. OPPUTT, of this city. No cards.

MCCLELLAN-BIRTS—On New Year, on December 18, by Rev. William Carlton, Vice-consul and rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Linn C. McCLELLAN, of New York, to Miss SARAH BIRTS, daughter of Eleanor L. and stepdaughter of Benjamin C. Birts, formerly of Baltimore city.

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ATKINSON—At the W. C. A. Home, Thirtieth street, between R and Q, on Friday, December 21, at seven A. M., Mrs. ATKINSON, of Aldison City, Kan. Funeral Saturday, at three o'clock p. m. Friends invited.

REQUIT—On Thursday, December 20, 1877, CHARLES REQUIT, aged forty-two years, died at his residence, 100 West 10th street, New York, after a long illness. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 100 West 10th street, at three o'clock this afternoon.

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